

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE THALIA, ARRIVED AT NEW-YORK

NEW-YORK, July 29.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship *Thalia*, capt. Silliman, arrived at this port yesterday from Falmouth, from whence she sailed on the 8th of June.

Capt. S. informs that a few days before he sailed about 10,000 of the inhabitants of Yorkshire, principally weavers, had assembled in a tumultuous manner on account of the high price of provisions, and to demand an increase of wages. The troops in the barracks and in the town were employed to quell the riot, and the people at length dispersed, but not until several of them had been killed by the military. It was said, also, that 60,000 looms in Manchester and its neighbourhood were without employment.

A small vessel arrived at Falmouth about the 5th of June from Bilbao, having on board three Spanish deputies who had come to solicit assistance in arms and clothing from the British government, in consequence of the revolution. They informed, that all the French at St. Andero and in the province of Catalonia had been massacred. At Madrid, the populace assaulted the French troops, but the French got the better, and the troops afterwards withdrew out of the city. Prince Murat, it was said, had two horses killed under him. Captain S. confirms the intelligence that Cadiz had offered to surrender to the English. The old king still reigned under Buonaparte and Murat, and was going to reside at Fontainebleau. The prince of Asturias was sent to Belancon.

No detained property had been condemned in any part of France.

Capt. S. is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State.

LONDON, May 16.

LETTERS from Holland, dated the 9th inst., have been received. They confirm the previous intelligence relative to the restrictions upon American commerce by the French government. The following official notice contains the substance of the decree issued at Bayonne. It is strongly indicative of a rupture between France and the United States. The account ordered to be taken of the American vessels is, we presume, with a view to ultimate confiscation. The charge of having violated the embargo cannot apply in this instance, as that measure only took place nine days before the period from which the account is ordered to be taken:

Lettre du Conseiller D'Etat, 22 Avril.

"Orders of his majesty the emperor, issued at Bayonne, April 17, 1808.

"The American government having placed a general embargo in all the ports of the United States, has suspended our commerce

"All American ships shall in consequence, be considered as from England, and under sequestration.

"And further there shall be sent to the counsellor of state, in order to be laid before his majesty, a statement of all the American vessels which have entered our ports since the first of January, 1808."

Buonaparte has created general Junot Marquis of Abrantes.

By a gentleman who reached town on Saturday, from Bourdeaux, we have been favoured with the following anecdote—The lady of general Moreau arrived in that city from America, in December last. No sooner had she set her foot on her native shore, than the servile municipality put her under arrest. This conduct proved as these gentlemen had calculated, perfectly agreeable to Buonaparte, who immediately confirmed the arrest. His recent visit to Bourdeaux was considered a favourable opportunity by the lady, for entreating her release. She accordingly requested an interview, but in vain. His Imperial Majesty was inexorable, and she remains in confinement.

May 17.

Hamburg and Altona papers to the 1st inst. have arrived. They furnish some interesting information respecting the present state of Italy.—It would appear as if the French seriously intended a descent upon Sicily, and that a simultaneous attack was to be made from Lower Calabria and the territory about Naples. The reinforcements, however, which have lately been sent out there, and the presence of lord Collingwood, may retard this enterprise for the present, but there is, we fear, too much reason to apprehend this important island will ultimately follow the fate of the contiguous continent. The French have organized a body of treason and disaffection in Sicily, which will shew itself the moment they effect a landing in any force. Little dependence is unfortunately to be placed on the courage, discipline or allegiance of the few regiments which his Sicilian majesty has contrived to embody. We are persuaded this prince will be shielded by a British army and navy as long as possible; but the firmest determination is often shaken by events. Circumstances may occur to completely derange the best concerted plans, and Gantheaume may be fortunate enough to land twelve thousand men in Sicily, as he has already done in the Seven Islands. Should that happen, we fear, for the reasons we have stated, that Ferdinand would not long enjoy his present authority.

Great preparations were making at Lisbon for the reception of Buonaparte. The palace lately occupied by the Prince Regent was fitting up for his reception.

It was currently reported yesterday, at the west end of the town, that all differences between this country and the U. States had been adjusted by Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Canning.

An Algerine frigate and two smaller vessels had been cruising without the Straits of Gibraltar, under pretence of looking out for American ships; but it is believed they will make prizes of all they meet, without considering to what nation they belong.

May 18.

Very sanguine hopes are entertained that the propositions which were the subject of the late conferences between Mr. Secretary Canning and Mr. Pinkney will be accepted by the American government. Ministers, it is said, have expressed their readiness to consider the United States in the light of the most favoured nation, and to accede to an arrangement for allowing, under certain regulations, the produce of the enemies colonies in the West-Indies to be conveyed to the Continent of Europe in American bottoms, without touching at a British port. The right of searching merchant ships of that country for British seamen, it is proposed to reserve for future discussion. These propositions have been transmitted by Mr. Pinkney to his government, in, as we understand, the fullest confidence that they will be accepted. The determination of the president on that interesting subject is expected by the latter end of July.

Extract from a letter dated Oporto, May 4.

"Of the contribution levied by gen. Junot, now duke D'Abrantes, amounting to 40,000,000 of old crowns, the first payment, one third, has been enforced, and greater part paid in. The few British subjects, (about 12 or 14) who remained here were at first imprisoned, but were enlarged after a few weeks confinement."

May 19.

The Gottenburg mail, due on Sunday, is arrived. It brings the unpleasant intelligence that the Russians have obtained possession of the fortress of Sweaborg, in Finland. But this is a conquest which, on the face of the report of the traitor to whom the defence of it was entrusted, they appear to owe less to their military skill and valour, than to those arts which they have adopted from their new ally. We have not the least doubt that the commander was bought by the Russians; and such seems to have been the opinion of his Swedish majesty, who has dismissed from his service, gen. Cronstedt, and all the superior officers concerned in that act of treason.

May 26.

Hamburg papers to the 11th inst. have reached us. They mention that a reinforcement of 50,000 men was ordered for Spain, and that the French troops in Silesia and the duchy of Bayreuth were concentrating, previous to their being marched for Italy.

May 27.

The report which reached us some days back of the landing of our troops in Norway was unfounded. The whole of the expedition arrived at Gottenburg between the 16th and 18th inst. where it awaits the disposition of his Swedish majesty.

The Swedish papers contain intelligence from St. Petersburg of the 9th inst. There has been a change in the Russian cabinet, but it is not in favour of this country. Baron Budberg has resigned the office of minister of foreign affairs, which is now filled by count Romanzoff, one of the most ardent advocates for French connection. Indeed the Russian cabinet, as now composed, is, to every great political purpose, as completely French, as if the members had received their nomination from Buonaparte himself.

May 28.

The Dutch papers contain intelligence from Copenhagen, of the 8th inst. stating that a battle was fought between the Swedes and Danes near Elvercur, in which the Danes say they were victorious; and that a second action had taken place near the frontier, in which the Swedes lost 2000 men. It is probably an exaggerated account of the affair mentioned in baron Armfeldt's report of the 23d of the preceding month.

The Gazette of Saturday contains an order in council, declaring, that in all places on the continent of America, situated between the 10th and 30th degrees of N. lat. information shall be held to have been received on the 10th of February, of the order in council issued on the 11th November. The line of coast here alluded to was omitted in the general notice given by the order in council of the 25th November.

We are sorry to learn that the cotton weavers in Manchester, and other towns where that manufacture is carried on, are in a serious commotion. We hope that those misguided people will not persist in a line of conduct, which cannot remove the evils of which they complain, but which will render it necessary to resort to severe measures to suppress their riotous proceedings. The following is an extract from a letter which has been received in town on this subject:

"Manchester, May 24.

"The mischief we have for sometime been apprehensive of, I am sorry to say, is fast approaching.—We have this day appearances of serious rioting and commotions among our working weavers, in consequence of their present calamitous situation, many hundreds being out of employment, and the wages of those employed being very low, while, at the same time, oatmeal and other provisions have lately advanced in price. At Stockport and Bolton there is still greater cause of alarm; the rioting there having been already so serious, that application has been made for assistance from the military quartered here,

which however has been refused, as in all likelihood we shall to-morrow or next day have occasion for them ourselves."

The expedition under the command of gen. Moreau still remained at Gottenburg, waiting the orders of his Swedish majesty. Four thousand Swedes, with some British and Swedish ships of war, have proceeded against the island of Gotland, where it will be collected about the same number of Russians landed some time ago. As they have no means of retreat it is probable they will surrender on the appearance of this force.

In the committee last night, in the house of commons, it was agreed that the stoppage of the use of grain in the distilleries should take place in England on the 10th of June; in Scotland on the 15th, and in Ireland on the 20th.

May 30.

Letters and papers from Holland to the 23d inst. have arrived. It appears from the latter, that the Spanish troops in Holstein had become acquainted with the events which have lately taken place at Madrid, and that their indignation at the treacherous conduct of Buonaparte manifested itself in frequent affrays with the French troops. The regiment of Catalonia, which is at Nyburg, had so unequivocally declared itself, that it was found necessary to withdraw the French stationed there. The commander of the Spanish troops is said to participate in the sentiments; but enveloped as they are by the legions of France, what can be expected from them. They are not sufficiently numerous to make head against these and the Danes, who would no doubt join the French in putting down any revolt among the Spaniards. The policy of the French commander, too, has been for sometime directed to frustrate any attempt of this kind. The Spanish troops, computed at 30,000, are divided into several corps, stationed at considerable distances from each other, and capable of being overpowered in a moment. The Dutch papers do not contain, which is rather extraordinary, any news from France. They furnish melancholy instances of the oppression of Russia.

We are in hourly expectation of important intelligence from the fleet off Cadiz. Several vessels have arrived, which passed through it on the 16th. The transports from Gibraltar were then with the fleet, having nearly 5,000 troops on board. A Spanish officer of distinction had been twice on board the *Ocean*, and had each time a long conference with admiral Purvis. The object of these was supposed, in the squadron, to relate to a proposal of admitting a British garrison into Cadiz, and delivering up the French and Spanish ships of war on the terms we have already mentioned. It was understood that propositions to the same effect, had been made to sir H. Dalrymple, the lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar, by gen. Castanos, commander of the Spanish troops at St. Roch. The work of organization had begun most auspiciously. At Seville, between 20 and 30,000 men were embodied. The whole country was ready to rise, and it was only necessary that some man of rank and talent should put himself at the head of the insurrection, to render the situation of the French troops extremely doubtful. Their numbers are said to have been much exaggerated. It was supposed they did not exceed in the whole 70,000 men, of which upwards of half were in the neighbourhood of Madrid. They are said to have lost 1200 men killed and wounded, in the affair of the 2d. News had reached Cadiz, that Buonaparte had directed the junto, or council, to send immediately to him, at Bayonne, a deputation consisting of four Spanish generals, four counsellors of state, four bishops, and four of the principal grandees who are not in office; who are to form a congress, to deliberate on the state of Spain. The members will, of course, be chosen from among those who are willing to submit to any arrangement Buonaparte may choose to dictate.

May 31.

We learn that a decree of increased severity against commerce was issued on the 20th inst. by the Dutch government. It absolutely prohibits the admission of any vessel whatever into the Dutch ports, including even those laden with the articles of which they are in the most urgent want. It also orders that such vessels in any of the Dutch ports as have not broken bulk shall be immediately sent away. The preamble to the decree states its object to be the better enforcement of the antecedent decrees, which had been found ineffectual against England, while any importation whatever was permitted.

The accounts relative to the number of lives lost in the insurrection at Madrid, on the 2d, we understand, are very much exaggerated. The captain of a vessel which arrived yesterday from Cadiz, which port she left on the 12th inst. states, that not more than 500 of the inhabitants and about 100 French, fell on that occasion. A military commission, however, had been established on the 3d, for the trial of the prisoners, the progress of which was so very rapid, that in the course of that and the following day, upwards of 150 of the insurgents were put to death by the usual means of military execution.

Late advices from England state, that every description of printing, as well as writing paper, had advanced 20 per cent. in value, in consequence of which the printing of all kinds of works, except periodicals, journals and news-papers, had been suspended for the present. A further augmentation in price was threatened, and the reasons assigned for such an enormous enhancement was the scarcity of paper, owing to the impossibility of procuring them from the continent, from Buonaparte's prohibitory decrees. [Kingston paper]